



# Automating Wet Chemical Analysis



# Who Should Automate?

---

Anyone looking to improve laboratory efficiency

Environmental  
Agricultural  
Food and beverage  
Pharmaceutical  
Mining  
Etc.

# Advantages of Automating

Save time

Decrease cost

Improve quality

Reduce waste

Proven methods





# Benefits of Automation

---

Improve efficiency

Release staff from mundane chores

More samples per day

Increase capacity

A decorative vertical bar on the left side of the slide. It features a blue background with white waveforms and chemical formulas in white boxes:  $CN$ ,  $NH_3$ ,  $PO_4$ , and  $NO_3$ .

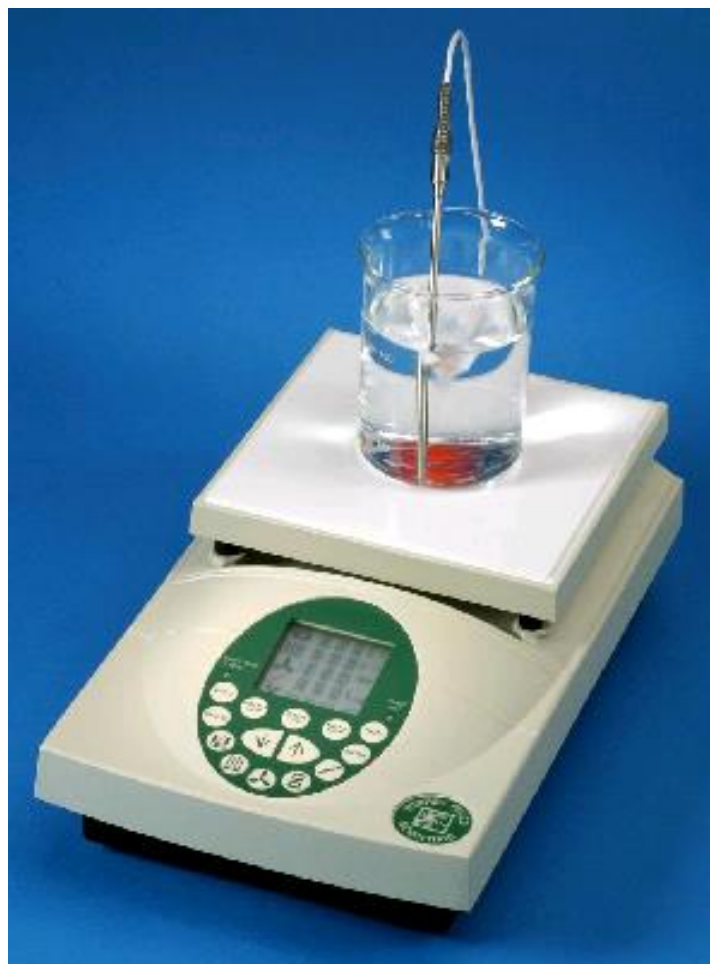
# Economic Advantage

---

Increased capacity = higher profit

“Silent hours” – 3x throughput

# Simplest Form of Automation



Making a  
mundane task  
easy

# Automated Chemistries

- Alkalinity
- Ammonia
- Chloride
- Nitrate
- Nitrite
- Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)
- Phenolics
- ortho-Phosphate
- Total Phosphorus
- Silica
- Sulfide
- Sulfate



# Sample Types

- Brackish waters
- Drinking water
- Groundwater
- Wastewaters
- Surface water
- Industrial waste
- Process water
- Plating baths
- Seawater
- Soil and plant extracts
- Tobacco extracts



# Sample Preparation

Digestion

Distillation

Solvent extraction

Gas diffusion

Dialysis



# Sample Preparation Examples

---

Total Cyanide

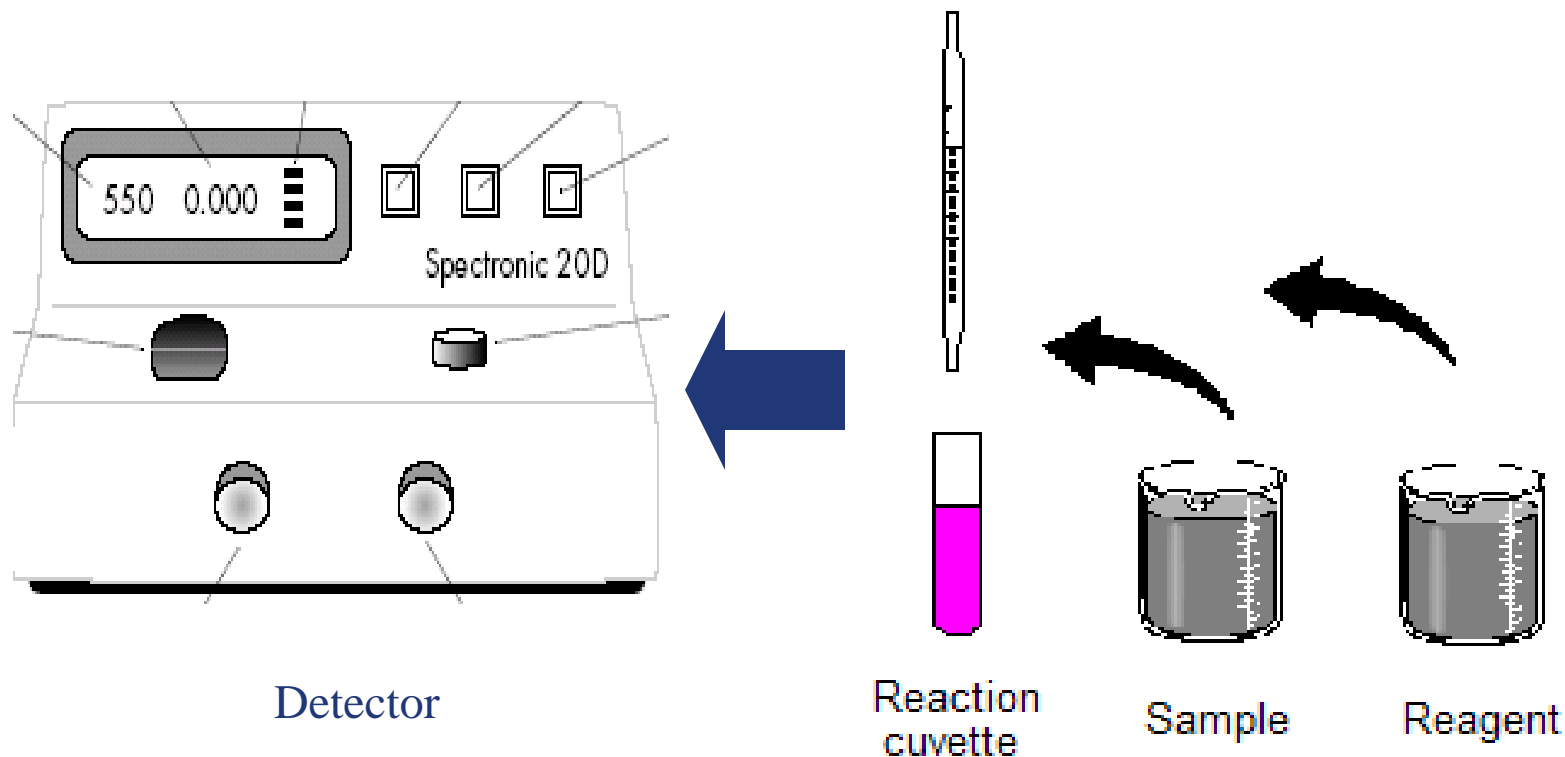
Total Phenolics

Total Nitrogen

Total Phosphorus

Surfactants

# Manual Method Process



Boring and Mundane



# Criteria for Automation

---

Cost divided by 3 - 5 years should be less than annual cost of the manual method (labor + reagents)

“easy-to-use”, and not complicated

Better results than manual method



# Answer These Questions

---

How many samples do I have?

How many different tests will I do?

How many different tests per sample?

How many samples per same test?



# More Questions

---

Will I have a lot of samples for the same tests?

Or, will I have a lot of tests for a few samples?



# Answers to Questions

---

It is economical to automate both

a lot of tests for few samples

a lot of samples for a few tests

The automation technique is what varies

# Technology

## Automated Wet Chemistry

**Continuous Flow**

**Robotic**

**SFA**

**FIA**

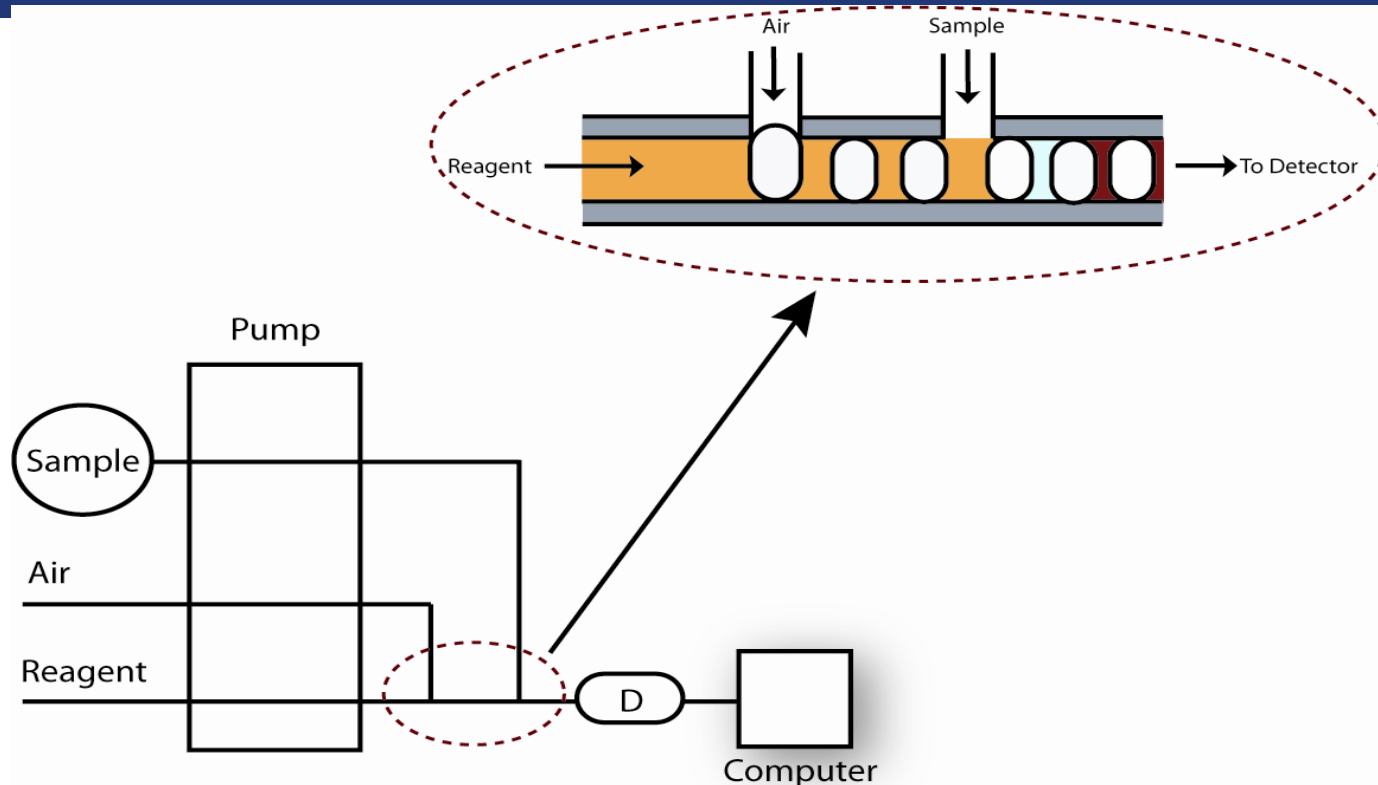
**Discrete**



# Continuous Flow

- Continuous flowing stream
- Mixing coils
- Detector

# Segmented Flow Analysis (SFA)



- Original Automated Analyzer
- Approved in regulatory test methods

# SFA Sample Segment

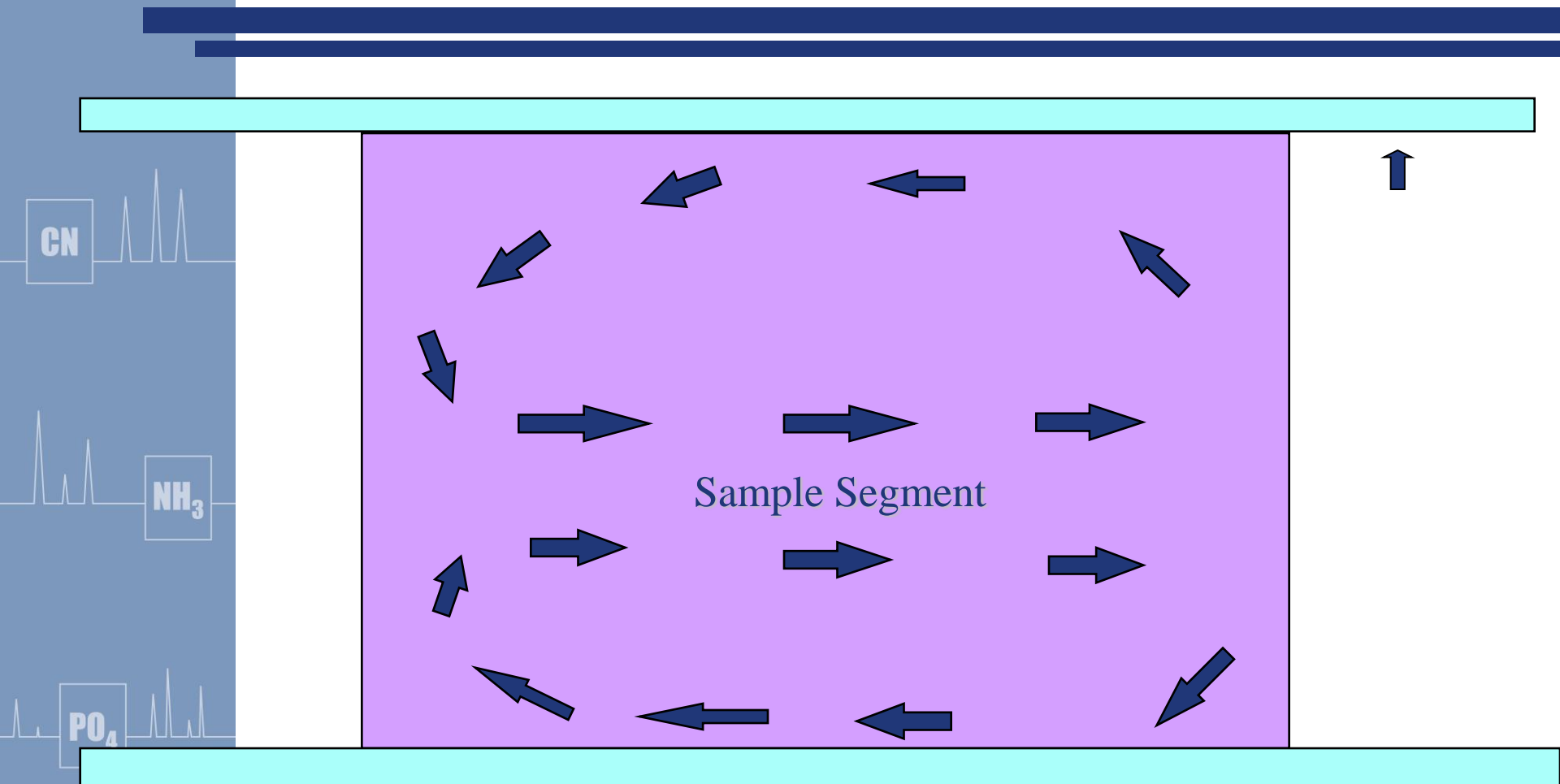
After segmentation within chemistry cartridge.



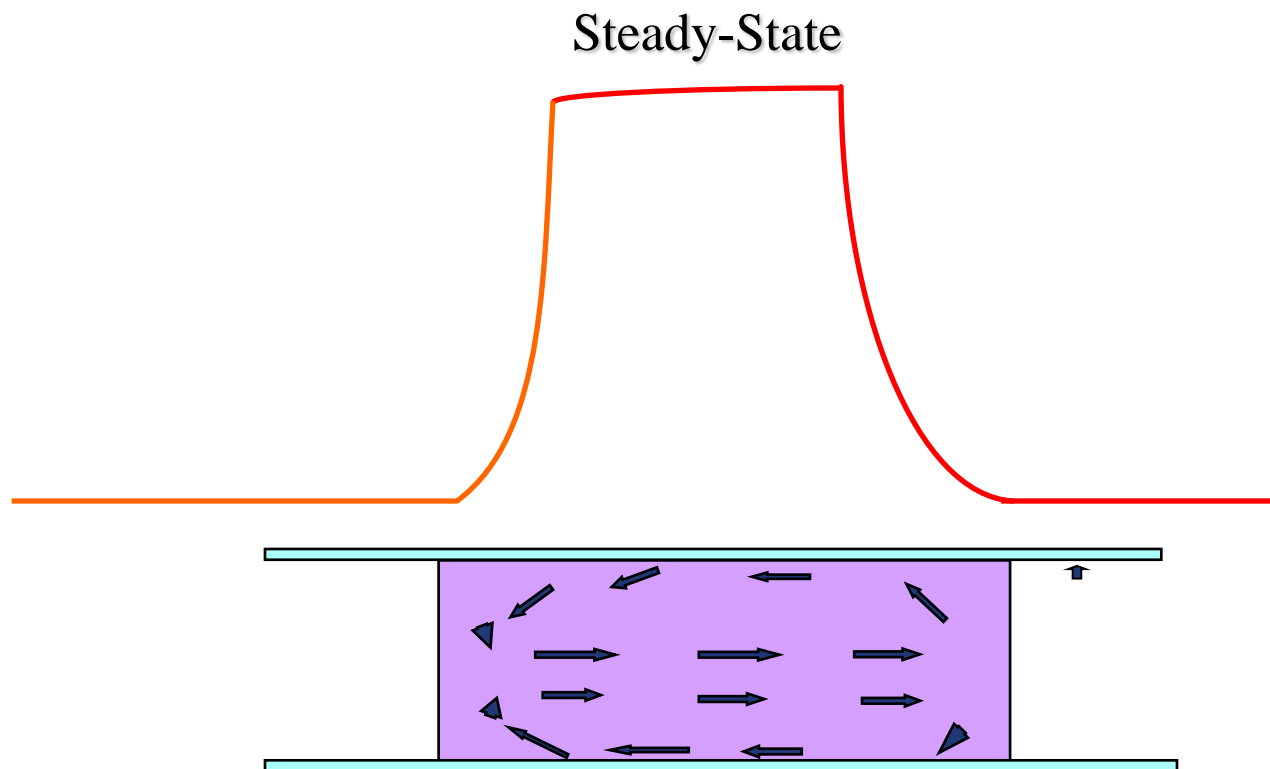
The diagram illustrates a segmented sample within a chemistry cartridge. It consists of a horizontal line with three red rectangular blocks representing the sample segments. Below each red block is the word "Sample" in italics. Between the first and second red blocks, and between the second and third red blocks, is the word "gas" in italics. The entire sequence is labeled "Sample gas Sample gas Sample".

*Sample gas Sample gas Sample*

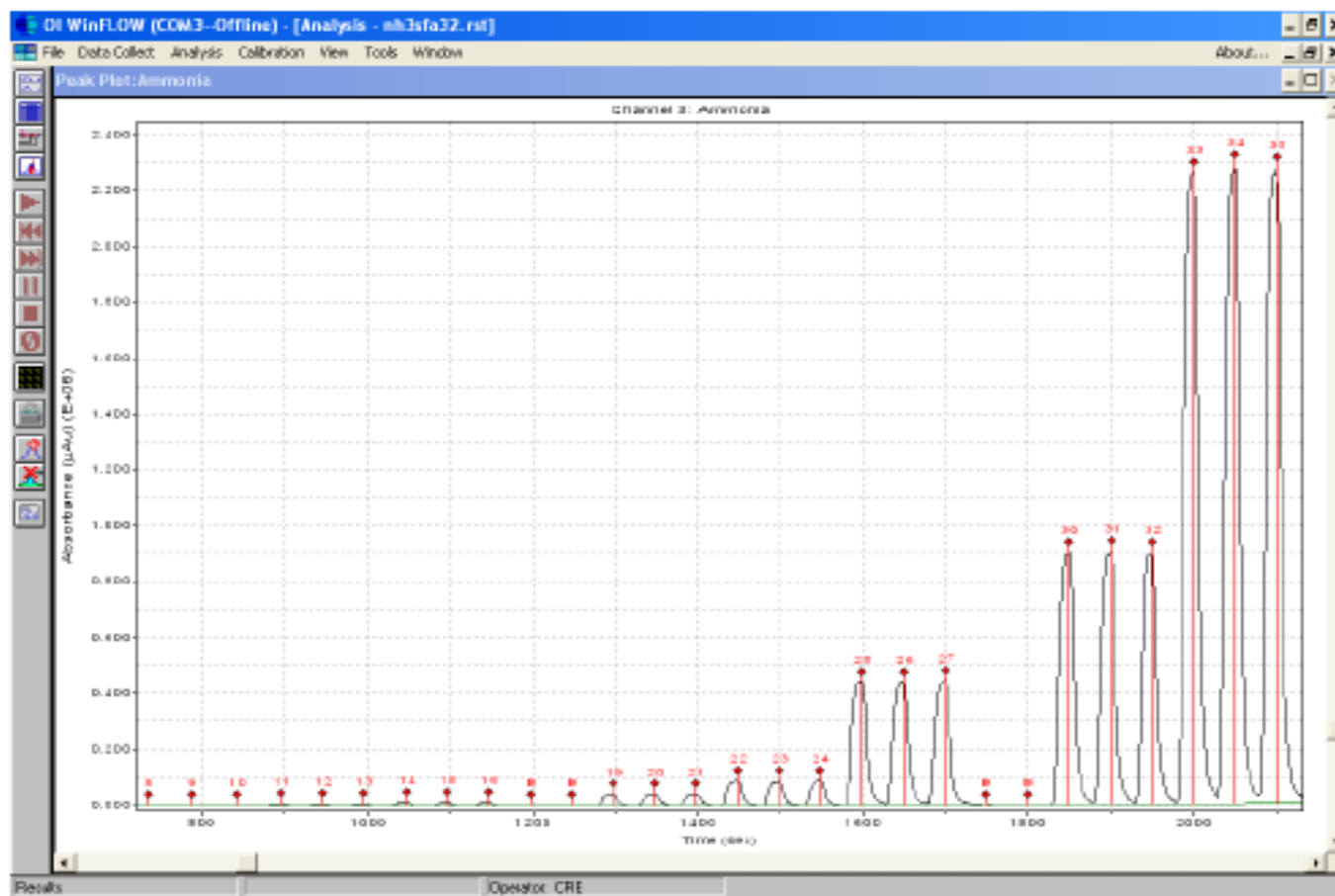
# SFA Sample Segment



# SFA Peak Shape



# SFA Peaks: Ammonium



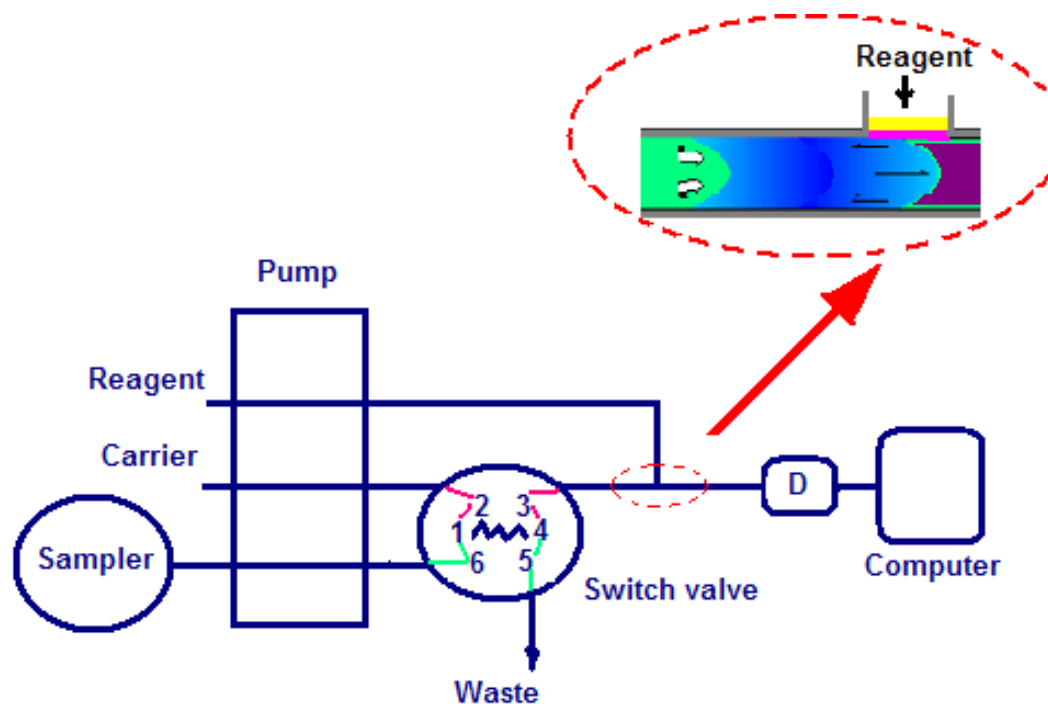
The left side of the slide features a vertical blue bar with a white chromatogram line. Along this line are four boxes containing chemical formulas:  $\text{CN}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{PO}_4$ , and  $\text{NO}_3$ .

# Advantages of SFA

---

- Low MDL
- Excellent Precision
- Steady state reactions
- Limited dispersion
- High throughput
- Easily expandable

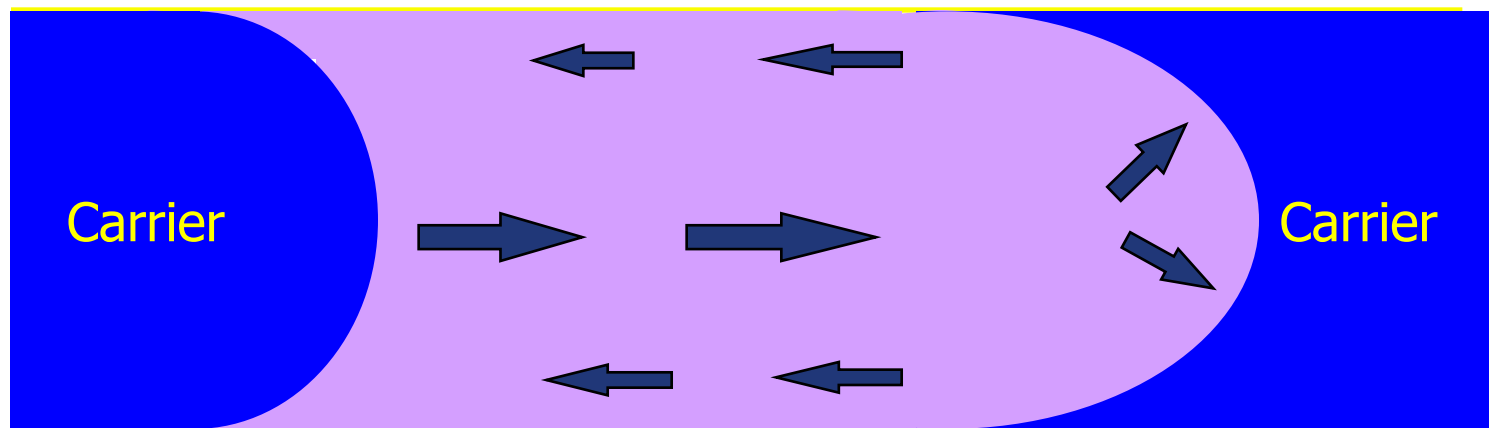
# Flow Injection Analysis (FIA)



– The No Bubble Alternative



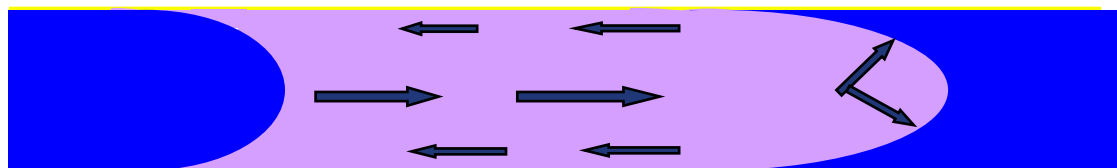
# FIA Sample Segment



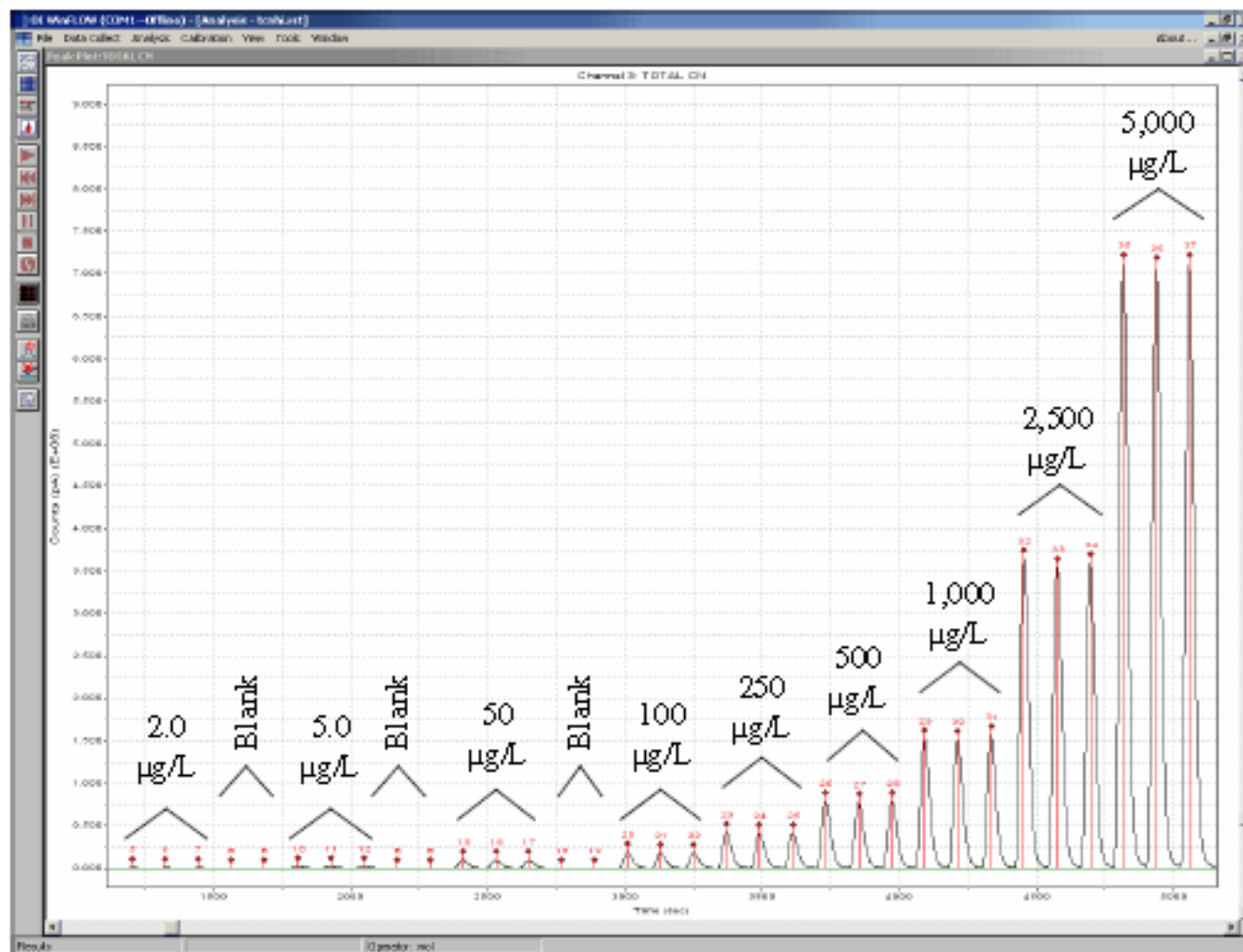
Sample segment

# FIA Peak Shape

Not normally at  
"steady-state"



# FIA Peaks: Cyanide



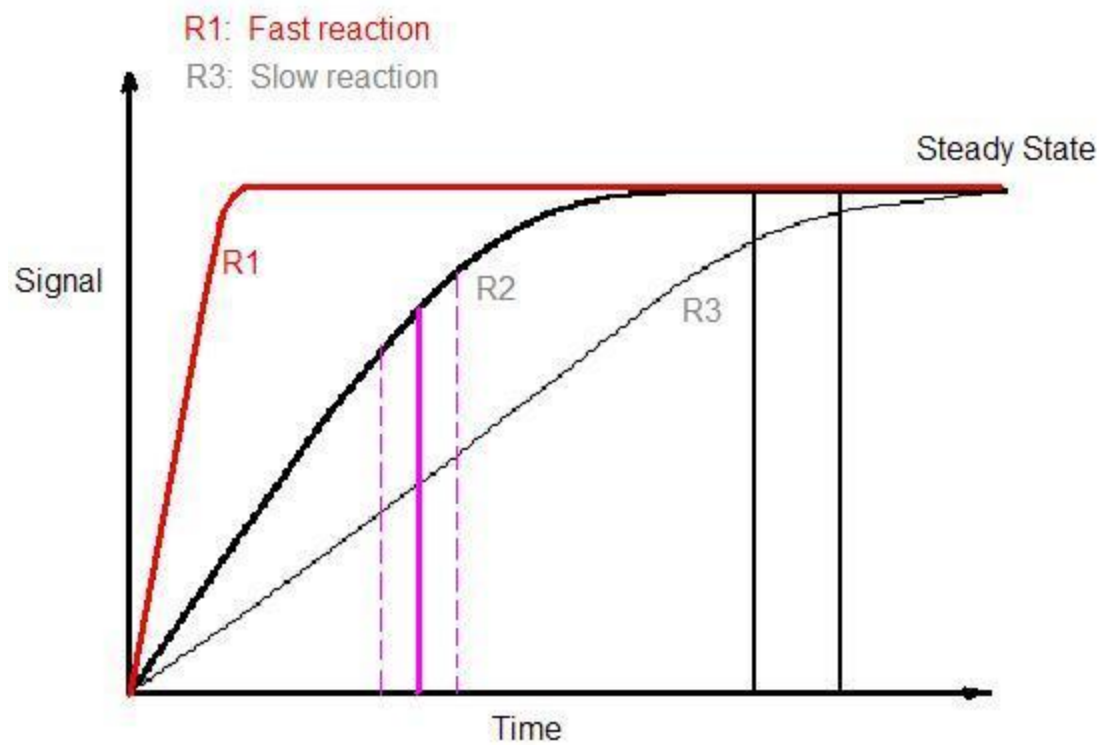


# Advantages of FIA

---

- High throughput
- Excellent Precision
- Ease of use
- No de-bubbling
- Rapid startup and shutdown

# SFA vs. FIA



# Comparing SFA & FIA\*

	SFA	FIA
Sample intro	aspiration	injection
Volume	200 ul	200 ul
Max delay time	10 minutes	2 minutes
Sample/hour	40 - 90	30 - 120
RSD	< 2%	< 2%
Reagent (ml)	2 - 3	2 - 4

\* OI Analytical FS3100



# When to Use CFA

---

Choose CFA when automating a lot of samples for a few tests!

Exception – CNSolution

- no distillation makes CN analysis economical regardless of sample load

# Discrete Chemical Analysis...

... an alternative approach to  
automated chemical analysis



# What is a Discrete Analyzer?

Reactions in individual cuvettes  
Mixing within the cuvette  
Measurement within the cuvette



# Multi-chemistry Analyzer

True Random Access

Automatic Method Interchange

“Hands off” operation

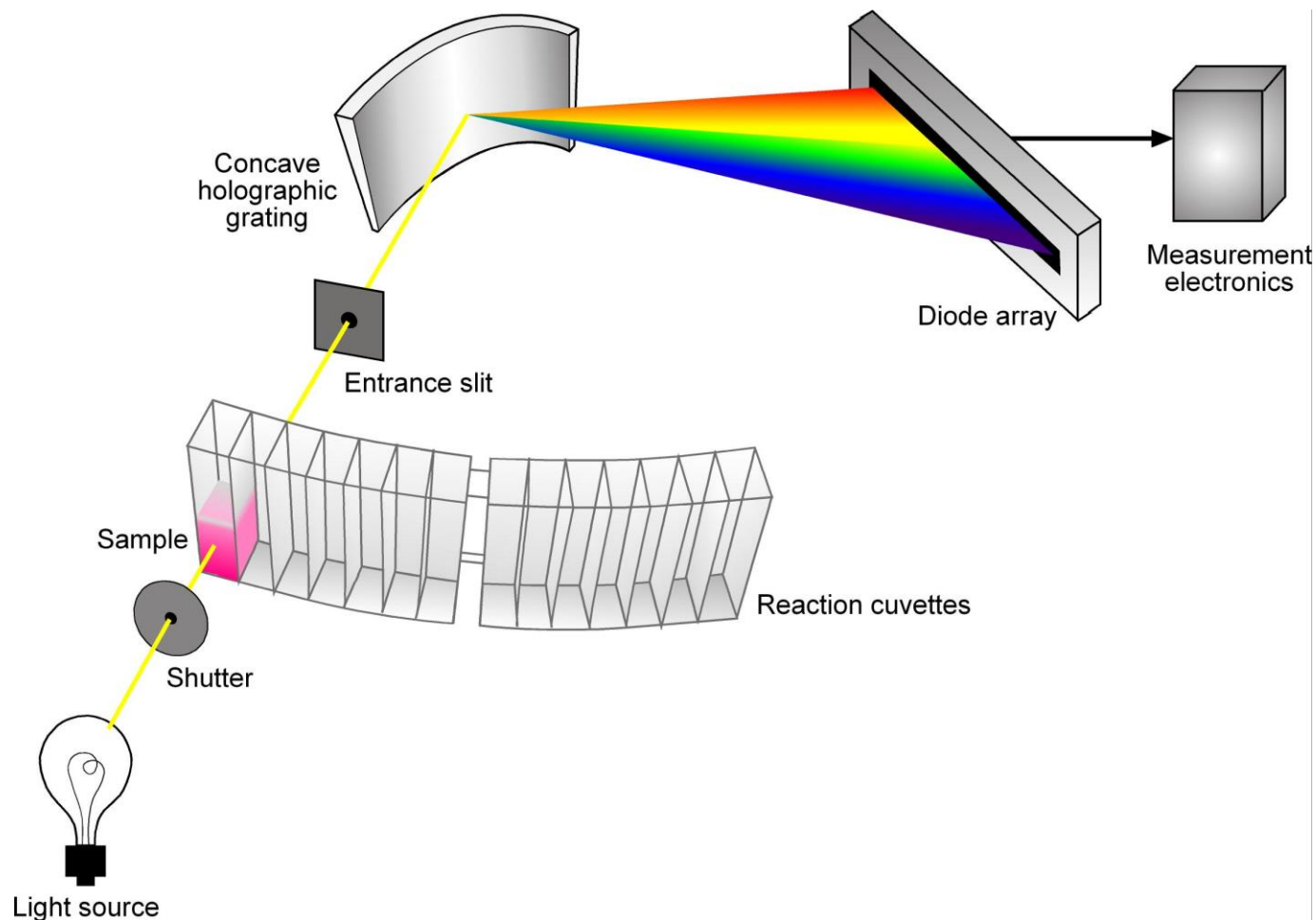
CN

NH<sub>3</sub>

PO<sub>4</sub>

NO<sub>3</sub>

# Chemical Analysis Made Simple



The left side of the slide features a vertical blue bar with a white chromatogram line. Along this line are four boxes containing chemical symbols: CN, NH<sub>3</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub>, and NO<sub>3</sub>.

# Discrete Analyzer - Operation

---

Sample dispensed into cuvette

Reagents added to sample

Sample incubates in cuvette

Instrument measures absorbance

Result calculated

The left side of the slide features a vertical blue bar with a white chromatogram line. Along this line are four boxes containing chemical symbols: CN, NH<sub>3</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub>, and NO<sub>3</sub>.

# Discrete Analyzer - Operation

---

No peaks – single absorbance reading

No interaction between samples

Equilibrium reactions (maximum color)

The left side of the slide features a vertical blue bar with a white chromatogram line. Along this line are four boxes containing chemical symbols: CN, NH<sub>3</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub>, and NO<sub>3</sub>.

# Discrete Analyzer Benefits

---

- Reduces Turn Around Time
- Unattended Operation
- Only runs requested tests
- Standards Prepared Automatically
- Automatically Dilutes over-range samples
- No pump tubes

A decorative vertical bar on the left side of the slide. It features a blue background with white chromatograms (line graphs with peaks) and chemical formulas in white boxes:  $\text{CN}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{PO}_4$ , and  $\text{NO}_3$ . At the top of this bar is a circular logo with horizontal lines.

# When to Use Discrete

---

Choose discrete when automating a few samples for a lot of tests.

Choose a discrete analyzer when running a variety of matrices, or parameters.

# ACA Applications

Water utilities,  
Environmental contract labs,  
Government agencies,  
Manufacturing,  
Academia,  
Mining



# EPA Methods

Drinking Water

Wastewater

Storm water

Biosolids

Groundwater

Hazardous Waste

# Soil & Plant Extracts

Potassium Chloride

Bray

Olson

Mehlich

Morgan

Acetic Acid

# Industrial Analysis

Seawater

Process water

Electroplating

Precipitation

Impinger Solutions

# Comparing CFA & Discrete

	<b>Discrete</b>	<b>CFA</b>
Reagents	per test	Continuously flowing
Carryover	None	Need wash solution
Throughput	Function of # reagents	Determined by peak width

# Comparing CFA & Discrete

	Discrete	CFA
Sensitivity	Standard Detector	ER Detector
# Tests per run	Limited by programming	Limited by # detectors
Fluid System	Disposable cuvettes	Pump tubes

# Comparing CFA & Discrete

	Discrete	CFA
Operator maintenance	Limited	Change pump tubes
Initial setup per test	none	5 – 10 minutes
Final teardown per test	none	5 – 10 minutes

The left side of the slide features a vertical blue bar with a white chromatogram line. Overlaid on this are four white boxes containing chemical formulas: CN, NH<sub>3</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub>, and NO<sub>3</sub>.

# Choosing an ACA Technique

---

The technique to use depends on:

- Sample load
- Tests per sample
- Analytical Requirements (MDL, etc)

Make educated choice on what is best for your application

# Examples Automated Analyzers

FS 3100



FS IV<sup>+</sup>



CN Solution 3100



DA 3500







# For Additional Information

---

Please visit our website at:

[www.oico.com](http://www.oico.com)

Questions and Comments?